Political Situation

Traditionally trible pride and bonds and also the fuedal influence provide the basis for social and political structure in Ningarhar but the Mujahideen uprising starting 1978 introduced a basic chane in the system. Since 1978 untill 1984 gradually the political control of the area fell into the hands of Mujahideen commanders, who were mostly from HIA. The Khans and trible leaders were cornered. This was mainly due to the reasons that one, warring Mujahideen had gained strength through weapons and support from their parties. Two, big land owners also supported Mujahideen struggle against communist (atleast initially) to save their lands from communist designs. Three, the masses were out to join Mujahideen commanders against UnIslamic ideas imported from Russia. The people from every walk and every tribe were fighting a common war together. Thus political parties and associated Mujahideen became the center of power. This continued untill 1984 when fires of war were changed into an occasional conflictual situation and when the Khans and trible elders could find a way to regain there powers by becoming commanders themselves and through the support of moderate/royalist political groups mostly NIFA. Now the trible and fuedal influence has emerged once again and playing its role in the political scenario. However the power struggle among the different elders of the same tribes and same locality prevails to provide loyalities for political parties who give weapons and resources. Although the loyalties keep on changing but still some parties are dominant in some tribes and some localities. There are four big rival groups namely NIFA, HIK, HIG, and SYF none of the prominant commanders is from any other political group. There used to be some Salafies in this province, but they have reportedly left for Kunar. Acording to UNHCR background paper by order of power the parties are ranked as: HIK and NIFA than SYF than other parties including HIG which once had great influence inthe area. A different set of

information by an Afghan NGO working in the area the power ranking of political parties, is as: NIFA, HIK, HIG and SYF [confined to only one Khogiani village (Qillau)] and interspered with HIG & HIK in Shinwar areas.

Table XII gives party dominancy by locality and tribe.

Table XII

Party	TribeSubtribe	Distt/Sub Distt
NIFA	Khogianis/Sher-zad & Karbonai	Khogiani/Sherzad
	Hisarak	Ghilzai/Maruf Khel
HIK	Khogiani/Wagir	Khogiani/Wagir
HIG	KHogiani/Wagir	Khogiani/Wagir
HIK/HIG/SYF	Shinwari areas/District and Mohmandar.	

According to another set of information NIFA dominates Hisarak, Khogiani, Sherzad, Surkhrud, Goshta and MOhmand Dara. HIK has routs in Surkhrud, Khogiani Wazir, Shinwar, Rodat, Baltikot, Lalpur and Chapparhar. HIG exists in Surkhrud, Khogiani Wazir, Shinwar, Rodat, Batikot, Lalpur and Chaparhar. SYF is Khogiani Wazir and Shinwar area. In Nazian, Dor Baba, Nadir Shah Kot, Achin, and DehBala, HIK, HIG and SYF are the equal political rivals.

Like other parts of Afghanistan Ningarhar also lack permanent shura. The combination of Shura members and leadership constantly change. An AIG military shura was formed which latter, got spilt on the issue of leadership and party dictates against popy cultivation and NGO working. The names of AIG shura commanders are given in Table XIII.

Table XIII

No.	Commander	Party	Tribe	District	Village
1.	Haji Abdul Qadeer	HIK	Jabarkhel	Sherzad	Saydan
2.	Engineer Mahmood	HIK	Wagir	Khogiani	
3.	Zabit Zahi	NIFA	Sherzad	Khogiani	Khodikhel
4.	Zarman	NIFA	Kharbuney	Khogiani	Zawa
5.	Dr. Gul Khan	HIK	Wagir	Khogiani	-
6.	Dr. Asif	HIK	Sherzad	Khogiani	Ghaudumak
7.	Hafizul Haq	SYF	Shinwar	-	-
8.	Haji Rajab	HIG	"	-	
9.	Zahid Ibrahim	HIG	Nasir	Surkhrud	Bazidkhel

A spilt in AIG shura resulted in two shuras, one that is covering Hisarak, Khogiani, Chaparhar and to some extent Surkhrud is developed under commander Gul Khan (HIK) and Zabit Zahir (NIFA). This shura is proving to be a good aid for NGO working. Table XIV give details.

Table XIV

No.	Commander/T. Elder	Party	Tribe	District	Village
1.	Dr. Gul Khan	HIK	Wagir	Khogiani	-
2.	Zabit Zahir	NIFA	Sherzad	"	-
3.	Dr. Asif	HIK	"	"	Khaudumak
4.	Asif Khan	NIFA	Nigir	Sherzad	-
5.	Aman Khan	NIFA	Kharbnnai	Khogiani	Zawa
6.	Malik Zar Jan	HIK	Sherzad	Khogiani	Mamakhel
7.	Mohd Walli	NIFA	"	"	Odisar
8.	Ghani	SYF	"	"	Qaillau

The second is reported to be another strong shura working from Torkham through jalalabad area including Shinwar and Mohmand areas. This is said to be a strong shura headed by Abdul Qadeer (HHIK) Shamali (NIFA) and Hafiz Haq (Sayyaf). The shura is much help for NOG working in the area.

Health Facilities:

Here WHO classification of health facilities and health workers is used. In the figures below term health worker is used in broader sense and anaesthesia - Technicians, Basic Health workers, Dental Technician, First Aiders, lab Technician, Leprosy Technician, Malaria Supervisors, Medical students who left faculty uncompleted and work as BHWs, Mid level health workers trained in Pakistan by NGOs in 8-18 month, operation theater technicians, pharmacists, vaccinator or assistant, X-Ray technicians or assistants and those whose training level is unknown but working as Health personnel, are all considered as Health workers. Dental doctors are also included in figures for MDs.

Table XV gives district wise breakup of health workers, MDs and nurses. Table XVI gives district-wise breakup of Health Facilities. Table XVII gives Health workers and Health facilities by NGO. Table XVIII gives WHO classification of Health facilities.

5,B3,C1,C9,D7.

Table XV

No.	District	Regional Hospital H - 1	Provincial Hosp H - 2	Primary care H - 3	Com. Health C - 1
1	Achin	-	-	-	-
2	Bati Kot	-	-	1	1
3	Chaparhar	-	-	-	-
4	Dara-i-Noor	-	-	-	-
5	Goshta	-	-	-	1
6	Hesarak	-	-	-	-
7	Kama	-	-	-	-
8	Khogiani	-	-	1	4
9	Kauz Kunar	-	-	-	1
10	Mohmand Dara	-	-	1	1
11	Pachir-Wa-Ag	-	-	-	-
12	Rodat	-	-	-	1
13	Sherzad	-	-	-	-
14	Shinwar	-	-	-	1
15	Sirkh Road	-	-	-	-

5,B3,C1,C9,D7.

Table XVI

No.	District	Health Worker	Nurses	Medical Doctors
1	Achin	4	-	-
2	Bati Kot	5	-	5
3	Behsud	9	-	2
4	Chaparhar	4	-	-
5	Dara-i-Noor	2	-	-
6	Deh Bala	1	-	-
7	Dir Baba	1	-	-
8	Goshta	3	-	2
9	Hesarak	13	3	1
10	Kama	20	2	-
11	Khogiani	60	-	3
12	Kauz Kunar	10	1	1
13	Mohmand Dara	17	1	4
14	Nazyan	1	-	-
15	Pachir-Wa-Ag	3	1	-
16	Rodat	27	2	-
17	Sherzad	7	-	1
18	Shinwar	9	-	1
19	Sirkh Road	16	1	5

5,B3,C1,C9,D7.

Table XVII

NGO	H-W	N	M.D.	H-1	H-2	H-3	C-1	C-2/C-3
SCA	139	6	16	-	-	-	4	13
IIRO	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
ICC	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
MSH	23	-	2	-	-	-	1	4
ANH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
AIME	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
AHSAO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MMC/NCA	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
MERCY FUND	2	2	1	-	-	-	1	2
LDI	8	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
NCA	9	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
UNKNOWN	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-

NANGARHAR

General Characteristics

Ningarhar is second most populas province and ranks 25th with respect to area, i.e. 7616 Km^2 with population density of 121. (Unidata estimates 1990). Kabul Peshawar highway cross through Ningarhar. The airport is situated 6Km East of Jalalabad. The capital and airport remains in control of Najib Govt while rest of the province is control by Mujahideen. The province is of strategic importance for Mujahideen, it is bounded by Kunar, and Laghman from North, borders three trible agencies of Pakistan (namely Kuram, Khyber and Mohmand) in South and the East, while on its West lies Kabul, the capital of Najib regime. There is much transaction of drugs and smuggled electronic goods between Nangarhar and mentioned three FATAs of Pakistan. Nangarhar has low lying vast lands and also green valleys and flourishing fields which are at the reaches of Sufaid Koh. At Sufaid Koh the altitude rises to more than 4500 meters. The peaks still have dense pine forest although vanishing rapidly. Agriculture is the basis of economy however popy and canabies are the dominant cash crops. The lands are cultivated by the rivers of Kunar, Kabul, Surkhab, snow melt Khwaras and mountain streams flowing from Sufaid Koh, through a net work of traditional and planned dams, canals, irrigation channels and Karaizes. Ningarhar sees trible ties more effective than political affiliation.

Table I shows list of Districts while Table II give NGOs working in different sectors.

Table I

Districts.

Achin
Batikat
Chaparhar
Dara-e-Noor
Deh Bala
Dur Baba
Goshta
Hesara
AHSAO,

Kama
Khogiani

Kooz Kunar
Lalpur
MOhmand Dara

Nazian
Pachier
Radat
Sherzad
Shinwar
Sorkh Road

Table II

Health: GAE, Afghan Aid,

MSF, AUSAO, NCA,
MCI, SCA, AVICEN
MOM, MTA, Afghanistan
Nothirfe, MSH, and
Mercy Fund.
Relief: NCA & Mercy Fund

Rural Works: SCF/US, &
Jalalabad SNI.

Irrigation: SCF/US,
Afghan Aid
NCA, Mercy Fund and
ARDP.
Field Crops: Afghan Aid, SCF/US,
ASA, SCA, Mercy Fund &
ARDP.

Veterinary: DCA & GAF

Horticulture: NCA & Mercy Fund
Education: AEC, UNO, and
Muslim Aid.

Income Generating: SCF/US

Population:

According to unidata population estimates, Nangarhar has the second largest population among all Afghan provinces. In 1990 total population in Kunar is accounted to 922550. Total rural population estimates to 906000. Total female populationis 49% of total population, while female population forms 98% of total female population. Children under age one are only 4% of province population.

Table III gives population by sex. Table IV gives district-wise population breakup.

Table III

Total Population			Urban Population			Rural Population		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
470.5	452.1	922.6	32.1	29.7	61.8	462.1	443.9	906.0

Total refugee Ningarhar population in Pakistan and Iran forms 56.4% of total population. Table II gives estimates of refugee pop in Pakistan and Iran.

Table IV

District/ Subdistrict	Total Pop	Refugees			Population Settled	Pop Density
		Pakistan	Iran	Total		
Achin	62322	25465	0	25465	36857	
Baltikal	48124	13651	0	13651	34473	
Chapperhar	37561	31357	0	31357	6204	
Darenoor	34140	16810	0	16810	17330	
Dehbala	29244	9816	0	9816	19428	
Dinbab	21966	4588	0	4588	17378	
Goshta	12356	10832	0	10832	1524	
Hesarak	19954	16099	0	16099	3855	
Jalalabad	140611	59099	0	59099	81512	
Karma	65731	47687	0	47687	18044	
Khogiani	91554	82284	0	82284	3270	
Kooz Kuner	42559	30101	0	30101	12458	
Lalpur	12911	5871	0	5871	7040	
Mohmand Dera	28270	23697	0	23697	4573	
Nagian	6865	1220	0	1220	5645	
Pachier	26963	7724	0	7724	19239	
Radat	75207	47834	0	47834	27373	
Sherzad	41102	24731	0	24731	16371	
Shinwar	30204	15072	0	15072	15132	
Sorkh Sard	94906	45918	0	45918	48988	

Ethnic Groups

90% of total population is Pushtoon. 6% is Dari while 4% speak Pashai and other languages.

There are five main tribes in Ningarhar. Mohmand and Shinwaries live to the East of province, Khogiani occupy South Western Ningarhar and Ghilzies live in the Western parts. The Koochies come to Ningarhar for their winter pasture Ghilzais are the biggest Kochi section. There is also Tirahim tribe living in Ningarhar.

Economy

Ningarhar has agriculture based economy. Main crops are Wheat and Maize. The area is also suitable for rice, sugar cane and barley. Sugar cane is used mostly for preparing black sugar. At some areas orchands of pomegranate, walnut, malbaries, and grapes can also be seen. Little vegetable is also grown by households. SCA Agriculture Survey 1989 estimated that 72% of agriculture household own a farm, share cropers are 15%. 11% are owners and share croppers. Tenants are only 1% while owner cum tenants are also 1%.

According to an NGO (working for agriculture) animal husbandary is the second occupation of Ningarhar people. It is general practice by agriculture households to keep kettle, sheeps and goat. However, the area where there the land for cultivation is scarce, and which has pasture and grazing land, people keep flocks of sheep and goat. People from these areas where Kochies come for their winter pasture, has at times arrangements to provide Koochies with winter accomodation against manure. Some villages have 'CHOPAN' (shepperd for the whole village) who take animal from the village for grazing and take corn, wheat, bread, and at times money as reward from cattle owners, an NGO states that at some areas specially around Jalalabad, people keep cows to sell cheese and milk. Table V gives Av: Number of animals per Agriculture household. (SCA 1989)

Table V

OXEN		COWS		Calves		Sheep & Goat		Horses		Canals		Donkeys	
% owing	Av:No	%owing	Av: No	% owing	Av: No.	% owing	Av: No.	% owing	Av: No.	% owing	Av: No.	% owing	Av: No.
93	2.0	96	2.2	89	1.8	52	5.4	1	1.5	0	3.0	86	1.7

According to an NGO honey bee farming is also a source of inocme for many people. Timber cutting is also practiced in mountanous areas bordering Pakistan. Timber Merchant are the main beneficieries of this business. When common population is deprived of preserved nature and paid wages only when they are hired to cut, prepare and transport timber to Pakistan through their muels. People are also involved in transport business and transport labour Table VI gives Transport companies operating in Ningarhar.

Table VI

Company	Price From Peshawar
Ahmadzai	Rs. 1000/MT (1989)
Arros	Rs. 1000/MT (1989)
Bahuddin	- - -
Cardiwal	Rs. 1500/MT (1989)
Habib Rehman	Rs. 800/MT (1989)
Haji Juma Khan	Rs. 2500/MT (1989)
Haji Wardak	- - -
Rayas Khan	Rs. 2000/MT (1989) (Via Tarkhan) Rs. 4000/MT (1989) (Via Parachinar)
Safi Bangash	Rs. 1000/MT (1989)

Table IV taken from ACBAR Transport and Timbering directory)

(There is much trade of smuggled electronic and other Russian, European and Iranian products from Ningarhar to Pakistan). The people also work as shop keeper & blacksmiths for light agriculture tools. There were 26 considerable bazars in prewar Ningarhar that are now in Mujahideen control. Some of the bazars with 200 to 400 shops. Prewar the bazars depricted a good level of commercial and

economic activity, but in 1989 the situation was such that 6 out of 26 were at least 90% effected by war. The shops either destroyed or inactive or both. About 8 of the bazars more than 50% effected, while around 4 at least, partialy damaged. There are two places where the bazars were re-build to some extent. Exports to Pakistan are limited to timber, popy & cannabies, little imported electronic goods, henna and som hides. While consumers goods and necessities are imported from Pakistan Ningarhar has trade links with rest of Afghanistan.

There are three main trade routs between Pakistan and Ningarhar. Rout from Torkhan goes to South Eastern Ningarhar through Barikow, Nazian and Achin. The same rout goes to Northern Nangarhar via lalpur district crossing Kabul river at Kamkai Dakka. Now pass is the alternative rout for Northern Ningarhar through the Nowa pass than down the Jalalabad-Assadbad Road. South West Ningarhar is reached through Parachinar trimangal rout via Paktia and Lakari pass. Besides these routs there are some other mule and Kacha track which link Pakistan and Ningarhar.

Popy and canuabies are the main cash crops cultivated along wheat and maize in most of the districts of the province. Cannabies and Poppy cultivation is the main reason for less fruit and vegetable in the province. Cannabies and poppy cultivation is mainly due to following reason.

i. There is no legal authority to stop them.
ii. These crops bring the maximum/Jerib in terms of money.
iii. The farmer do not have to worry about marketing and transport. The traders pick and pay at the field.
iv. These crops are ammune to almost all pest, insect and desease.
v. Hailstorm has very little to do with these crops.

Average no of persons per households was estimated at 13 by SCA agriculture survey in 1989. Land holdings in Nangarhar are very small. According to 1989 agriculture survey by SCA 66% of the surveyed forms had less than 10 jerib which is just not enough to

offord such a big household. So members of agriculture work also else where to find there living. Table VII gives average household. Table VIII gives land holding Pattern.

Table VII

Av: No. Per H.H	Av: No. Adults/H.H	Av: No. 7-15 Yrs/H.H	Av: No. Below 7 Yrs per H.H.	Av: No. of Farm workers per H.H
13	6	4	4	2.4

Table VIII (% of farmers in each range-area jerib)

1-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71->80
66	24	7	1	1	1	-	-

Lands in Ningarhar depend mostly on irrigated water from rivers, Khwarahas and streams. SCA agriculture survey 1989 depicts 98% of the surveyed farms were irrigated no farms were found only rain fed while 2% were both rainfed and irrigated. Table IX gives details.

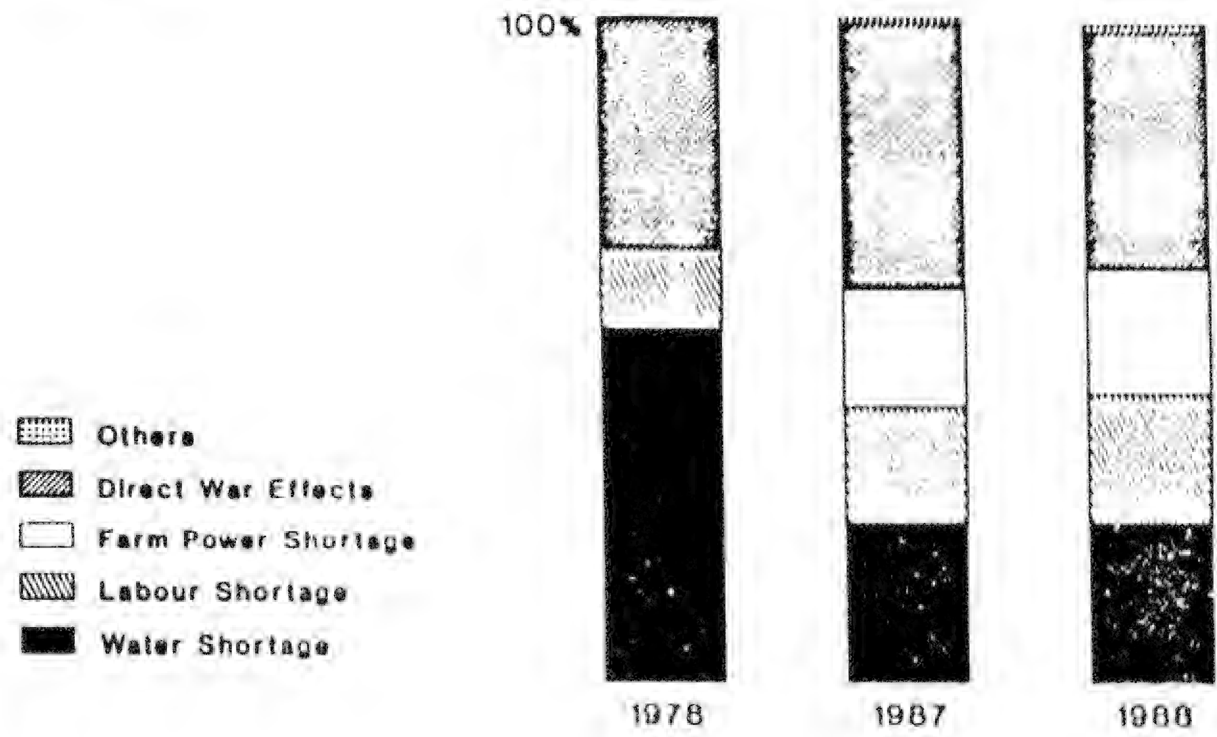
Table IX

Farms with irrigated land only		Farms with rainfed land only		Farms with both type		
Av:Jeribs	% farms	Av: Jerib	% farms	Av: Jerib	Av:Jerib	% farms
9.1	98	8.0	0	2.2	3.2	2

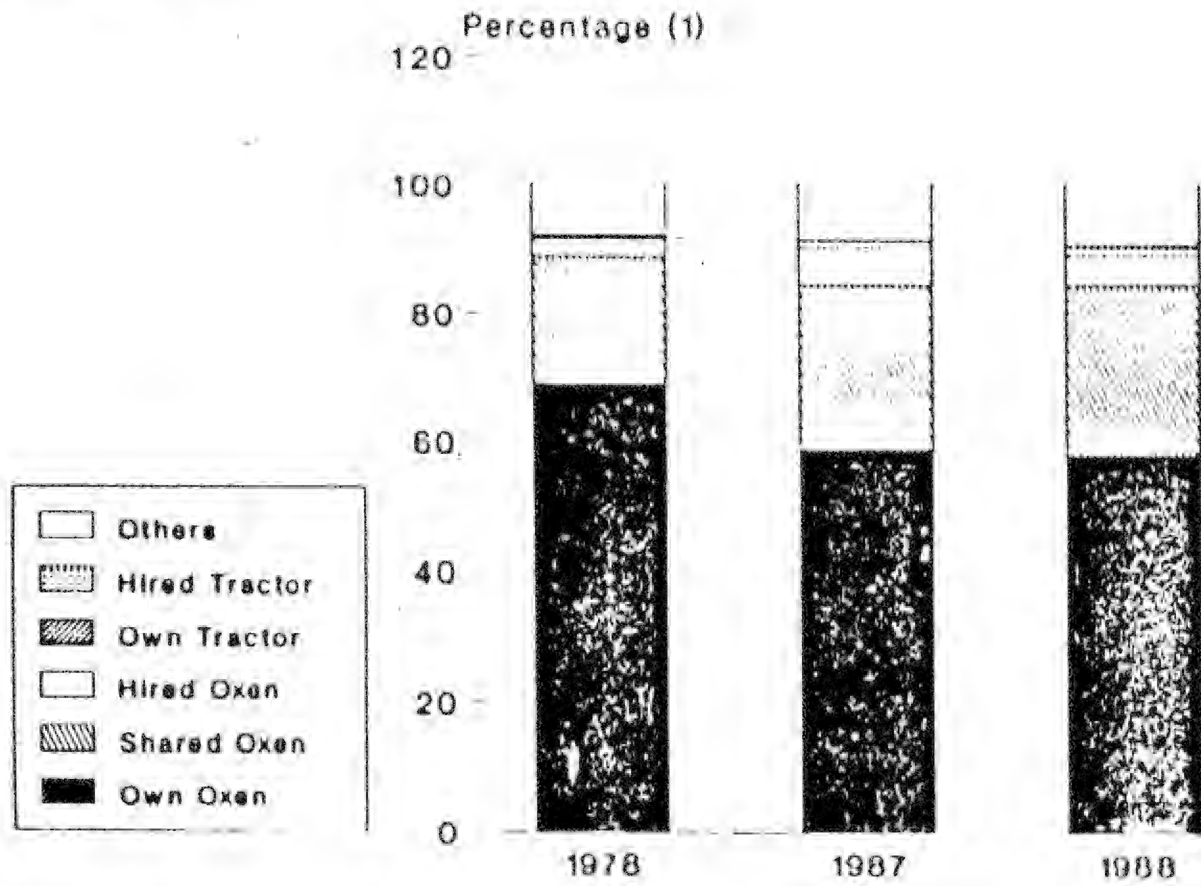
Lands are irrigated through rivers, Kunar, Kabul Surkhab and snow melt Khwarahs and streams from Hindu Kush. Irrigation net wrok consist of planned dams and canals and also through traditional irrigation channels and Karezes. Mostly wheat, maize, and rice are irrigated crops while barleys is rain fed. Common crop rotation is irrigated wheat followed by miaze or less commonly by rice.

Farming Problems 1988
Farmer explanations for leaving land uncultivated (other than normal fallow)

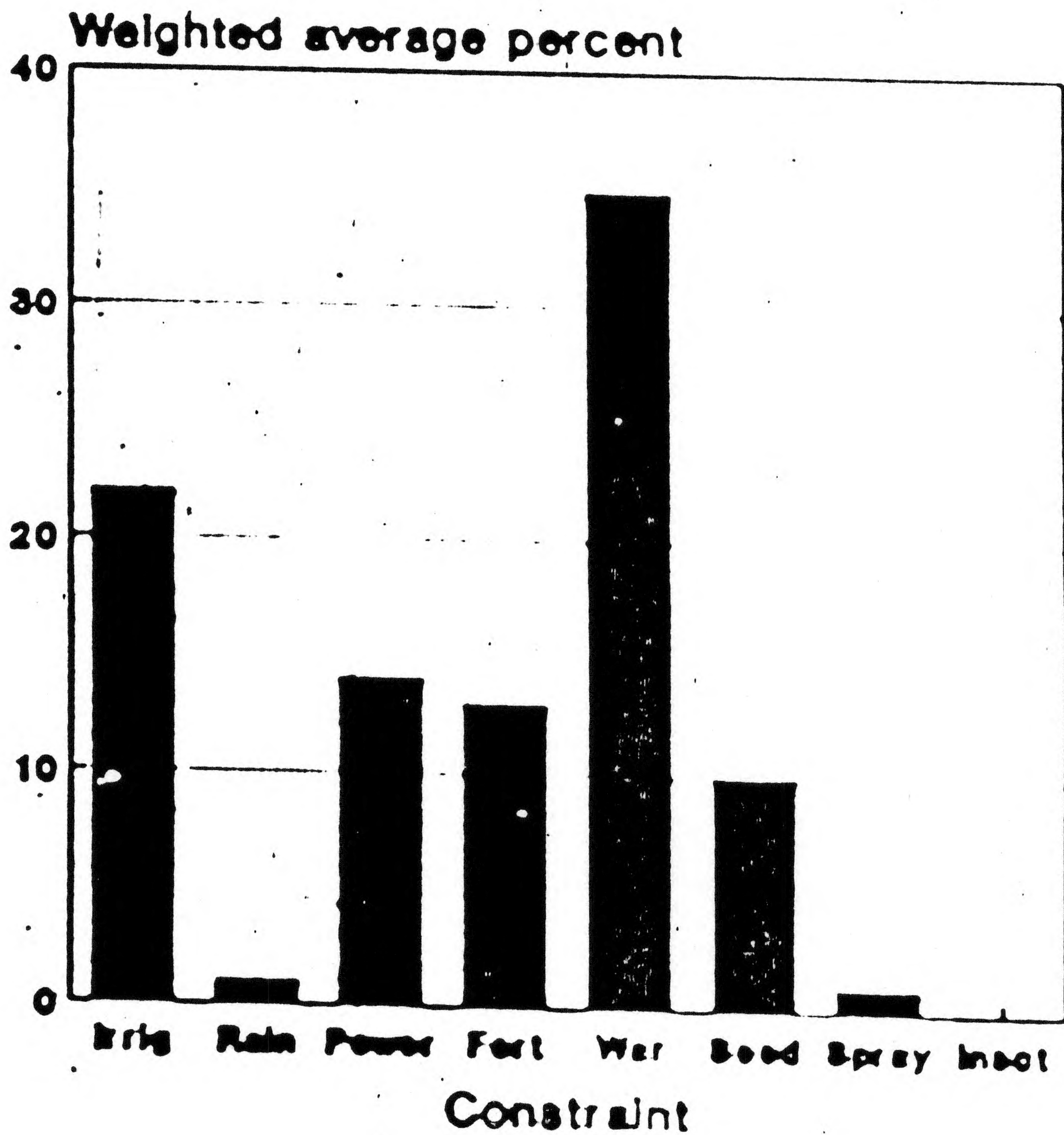
Ningrehar



Ningrehar



Major production constraints



Ningarhar being bordering province war had much effects on its economy. Most of the good bordering land and irrigation systems were destroyed during the war. Average yields for irrigated wheat for those who stayed was 73 seers*/Jerib in 1978. It declined by 34% in 1987. This was the second biggest fall in yield all over Afghanistan. Yields for rain fed wheat fell by 43% during this year. Average area under different crops also fell after war. The formers who stayed did not reduce their cultivated area for wheat and maize, however their rice cultivation fell by 100%. For those who left these drops were 26% (wheat) 25% (maize) and 33% (Rice).

According to SCA survey chemical and other fertilizer. Use in Ningarhar was more than any other province. In 1978 95% of farmers used fertilizers while in 1987 only 70% used white and grey both chemical and manure fertilizer.

Agriculture was effected mostly by labour shortage. The farmers who stayed in Afghanistan had 2 adult family workers in 1978 and 1.2 in 1987. This means 40% decrease. Those farmers who took refuge else where had 2.8 adult family workers in 1978 while untill 1976 family worker per farm was reduced to 1.4 which means 50% decrease. Where as only 10-15% of big frmers hired labour. The number hired by farmers who eventually left fell from 2.0 to 1.2.

Oxen loss was 17% for those who stayed i.e. 1.7* to 1.25 (second report farm power volume 1 SCA agricultural survey April 1989) and for those who became refugee the loss was 43% from 1.9 to 1.1 animals. However hired tractor used increased by 4 times for farmers who left, sharing of oxen by those who stayed increased 3 times in 9 years since 1978. The major problem that approval after the war has been non availability of farm labour. Table X and XI give nature of problem which affected agricultural activity. These tables rank major production constant as one, direct war effect two, irrigation, three labout shortage, and four farm power.

*** SCA agriculture survey sixth report August 1990 gives, two oxen/farm on average for 1989.**

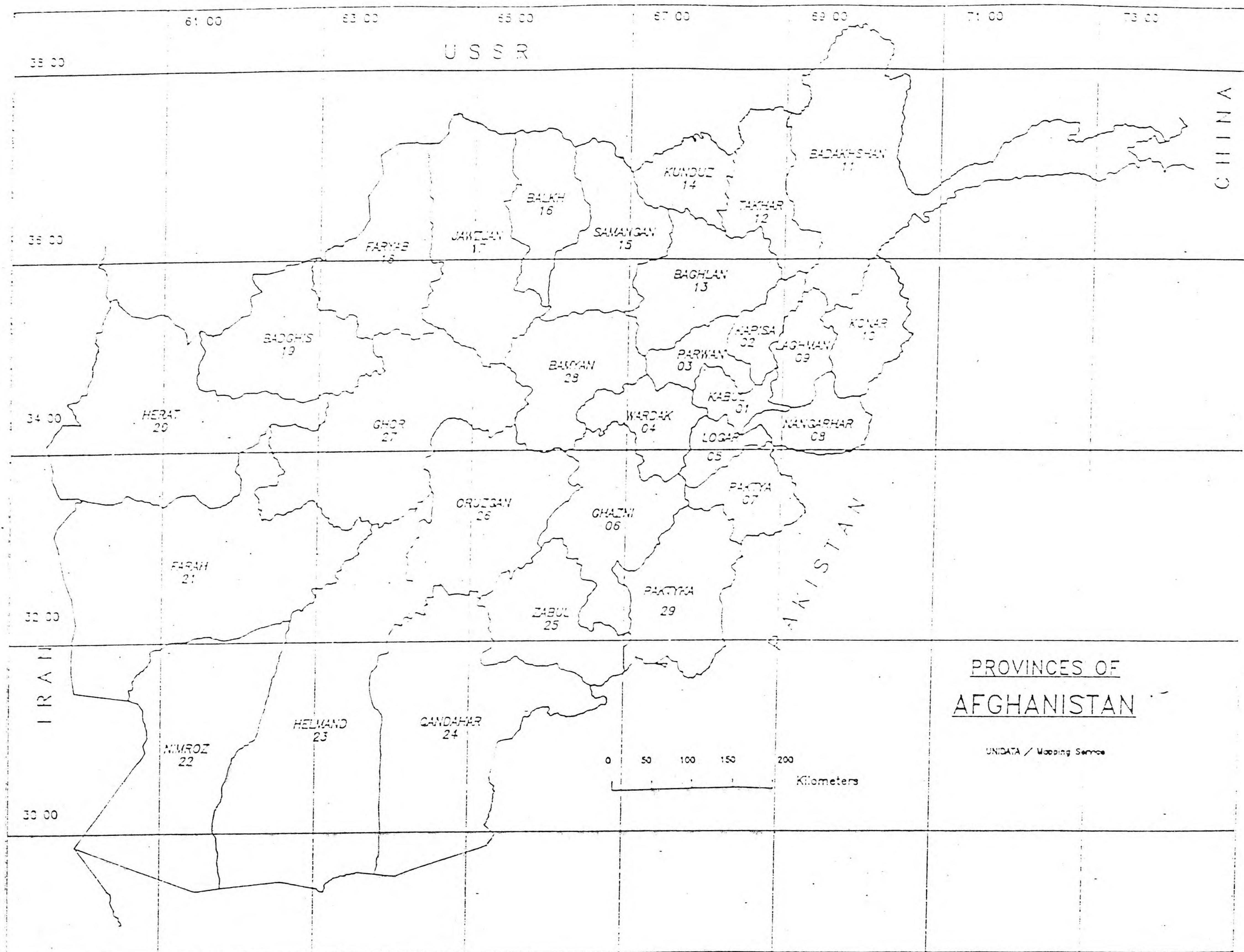
PROVINCIAL PROFILE

NANGARHAR



UNICEF

AFGHAN PROGRAMME OFFICE
PESHAWAR
SEPTEMBER 1991


USSR
CHINA
IRAN
PAKISTAN
BADAKHSHAN 11
KUNDUZ 14
TAKHAR 12
BALKH 16
SAMANGAN 15
JAWZJAN 17
FARYAB 18
BAGHLAN 13
BADGHIS 19
KAPISA 02
LAGHMAN 09
KONAR 10
PARWAN 03
BAMYAN 28
KABUL 01
WARDAK 04
HERAT 20
GHOR 27
NANGARHAR 08
LOGAR 05
PAKTYA 07
ORUZGAN 26
GHAZNI 06
FARAH 21
PAKTYKA 29
ZABUL 25
HELMAND 23
QANDAHAR 24
NIMROZ 22
0 50 100 150 200
Kilometers
PROVINCES OF
AFGHANISTAN
UNIDATA / Mapping Service